Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1808. [No. 2222.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The bufinefs in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,
A few copies Brown's Dictionary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, ornamented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound and lettered.
July 27.

Forty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriberon Sunday last, a Negro Boy named *GABRIEL*, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high thick set, bow-legged and heavy countenance, he walks stiff, which proceeds from having the rheumatism in his ancles—had on & took with him a pair of light mixed woollen velvet, and one pair nankeen pantaloons, shirts and handkerchiefs. THIRTY DOLLARS will be given if taken in Alexandria, and FORTY if taken out, and reasonable expences if brought home.

Tunis Craven.

Washington City, June 29. d

☞ All persons are forewarned from harboring him at their peril.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds.
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, *Painter*,
Bottom of King-street.
June 15.

A Brick House for Sale or Rent,

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,
Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
[illegible]

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES;
Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

By GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the publib mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Alexander Smith* to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 13th day of July next, a piece of ground with the houses and other improvements appertaining thereto, lying on the south side of Duke-street & west side of Water-street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke-street forty feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.
James Keith, jun.

June 21. dts

Washington Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company are hereby notified that the second instalment of ten dollars on each share is called for by the Directors and must be paid on or before the 1st day of August next, agreably to to the Act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia,

By order of the Directors,
Daniel Carrol, of Dud'n
President.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,
1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words
3. The pronunciation of and trade, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes,
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms,
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Cuneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermacitt and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
[illegible]
[illegible]ar, in hogsheads and pipes

Just Published,

For sale at R. GRAY's Book-store,
The American Register;
OR,
General Repository of History, Politics and Science.
Volume II.—Price Three Dollars.
The *American Artillerists Companion.* No. 2. Price Two Dollars.
July 11.

For Sale,

A *NEGRO GIRL*, about 21 years of age, accustomed to all kinds of house work—She will be sold on a credit of 4 and 6 months.
Apply to the Printer.
June 11. 6t

E. LANPHIER,
Has just received a few boxes
Elegant Riband[illegible]
of low priced Bonnets.
July 11. 3t

WHEREAS *Michael Kenedy* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of R. Mott—and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said *Michael Kenedy*, that on Thursday, 14th inst between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said *Michael Kenedy*, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 11th day of July, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

July 11. 3t

Forty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber's farm near Alexandria, on the morning of the 4th inst a NEGRO MAN named

JOHN;

About 21 years of age, hired by me from William Hepburn—He was formerly employed by Hepburn and Dundas as their waggoner.—He is a stout well made fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with large, thick, pouting lips, a flat nose, large nostrils and is very black—He has a mark resembling a corn on the side of each of his feet near the little toe and stutters when spoken to hastily or when taken by surprise—He had on when he eloped, an old osnaburgh shirt, new osnaburgh trowsers and an old wool hat, and also took with him two woollen jackets, one of them blue, the other brown, a pair of nankeen pantaloons and an old castor hat—It is probable he had other cloathes which he may have taken off with him.

From the information I have received, I expect he has either crossed the bridge over the Potomac at the Little falls, with an intention of going to Baltimore, or has passed the ferry at Alexandria, & made for Port Tobacco in Maryland. A person answering the above description has been seen on both these roads. I will give the above reward for apprehending the said negro if he is taken above forty miles from Alexandria, and twenty dols. if taken within a less distance from Alexandria and without the district of Columbia and county of Fairfax; and 10 dollars if taken within either of the two last mentioned places, upon his delivery to me in Alexandria, or upon his being secured so that I can get him again.

JAS. H. DUNDAS.

July 8. d

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;
WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN (ALBANY) CRISIS.

LETTER II.

From Mr. Richard Saunders, to a friend in a neighboring state:

I DID not mean to be harsh in my last letter, for I have a regard for you; you and many other honest men joined the democrats because you thought and believed that John Adams, with his stamp act and his gag law, as you called it, was going too far—and so you turned about and voted the federals out, and brought in the others and things appeared to work so well for a while that many other honest men thought they had been wrong in supporting the federalists, and turned about too—but the old gentleman has shown his cloven foot at last, and now honest men will turn from him. I did not much like the stamp act myself, because the British had imposed a stamp act on us once and I hated the name; but I found after a while, that I had no need to pay any thing; I made no note higher than 20 dollars, and 20 dollar notes, you remember, were not to be stamped—the rich, to be sure, who dealt largely, had to pay roundly, because a man who took obligations for thousands would not take the trouble to make 100 notes—but that was nothing to me—and as to the gag law, it allowed the truth to be given in evidence—and between you and me, if a man tells damned lies of another, as [illegible] of Mr. Adams, he ought to smart for it—Morgan Lewis and Ambrose Spencer don't say so tho'—At the trial of H. Croswell, judge Lewis and lawyer Spencer said the truth should not be given in evidence—they said the greater the truth the greater the libel. These are both leading men in your party now—but I'm for telling the truth and shaming the Devil, that is to say, when it is necessary—tho' I don't know where was the necessity for telling all that about black Sal, and Gabriel Jones, and such stuff—but all men have their faults, and the federalists have talked too much about Mr. Jefferson's not believing in religion, and about his black woman, and so on.

I would not look at men, but at measures—for instance, I would look at the federal direct tax, and then at the taxes of the present party. I paid 10s. 9d. to the first, and I believe in my conscience I have paid one hundred 10s. 9d. to the latter—the high price we got for produce under Adams, you know, introduced extravagance, and when once we begin to be extravagant, we can't stop. My wife and daughters must have shop goods and my boys had their cloth coats with sleeves big enough for four arms; we did not think how many per cent. was laid upon these articles by the custom house, and we did not care, but we paid more tax for muslins and shawls and such trumpery than we did to the direct tax—but with all the 11 millions of dollars the people paid for imported goods yearly, your party could not get along—you were obliged to sell the 2 millions of stock we had in the bank of the U. States. It is a great pity the democrats sold that stock—the federalists had laid it up against a rainy day, and now we should be glad of it, because, for what I see, we must go to war with the British or the French, and we shall need a little money, and this cursed embargo prevents a shilling from coming in. We shall want money to build ships, for those we had have been sold by your party, and we never can think of going to war without ships—gunboats won't do on the ocean—indeed if we are taxed to build ships, I don't know where we are to get sailors, they are all gone—poor fellows, they were obliged to go or starve, and I'll be hanged if the British will let them loose again to fight against themselves. I don't know, but I think we are in a dreadful situation, and that we never shall be better till we have a change of men.

If the federalists were in power again, you may rely on it things would soon be settled between us and the British without loss or dishonor—the fact is the British believe your party to be their enemies, and the friends of the French, and they won't give way an inch to you—but they would give way an inch or a foot to those they thought friendly to them without asking any thing in return; and that they do think the federalists friendly to them there can be no doubt, for there is not a democratic paper in the U. States that has not for 7 years told them so. Do you not call every man a tory, and a British man who does not join your party—it's no matter who he is or what he has been? How many old soldiers who fought against the British in the war are called tories because they are federalists? Every body knows that we would wish to keep the French at a distance from us—we wish to keep the man on the white horse out of our borders, because we see that death and hell follows after in his train—I write till I have no more room, and then I am forced to conclude, which I guess you are not sorry for—I hope you take all ungood part, for I am your friend.

RICHARD SAUNDERS.

The following is a happy exercise of fancy, and will find its way to the hearts as well as to the understanding of the reader.

From the Luzerne Federalist.

MR. PRINTER,

LAST week I took a view of the situation of our affairs with Europe—and it must be confessed that the picture was a most forlorn one. All the powers of Europe with whom we have been in habits of intercourse, are at enmity with us—a knot of disputes exists with them all, that the united wisdom of the nation would hardly be competent to unravel. Whether the sword must cut them time alone can determine.

Well, sir, quarrelling as we are with England, Spain and France, ought we not at least, to have the consolation of being contented at home? Is this the fact? Are the people of happy? Do they prosper? Is money plenty? Is business lively? Does harmony reign among us?

Come with me, sir, to yonder eminence that overlooks the union—cast your eyes eastward—do you see that vessel—that batteau—it is the [illegible] sloop of war—she is stationed there in conjunction with the soldiers—for what? To attack our enemies? No such thing. All the energies of Mr. Jefferson are exhausted against our citizens. These warlike preparations are intended to prevent our merchants from selling their produce to those who would purchase. Look to the north. The man whom you see at the head of the militia, is an officer of the pacific president. He holds Mr. Jefferson's proclamation in his hand, commanding the military to prevent the citizens of Vermont from going to their usual market with their produce, and altho' there is no risk of the loss either of vessel or cargo.

Do you behold yon large town—that expands itself to our view? That is Boston. Are the people all at church? Is it sabbath with them to-day? Oh no! You mistake, the streets are thus dull because all business is suspended.

And what is the use of that huge forest of dry trees, that spreads itself before the town? You behold the masts of ships thrown out of employment by the embargo. Just was your idea of their appearance, for indeed they seem like an immense forest whose limbs and foliage have been torn from their trunks by the desolating winds of winter.

Let us proceed with our view further south. How gloomy is the prospect. Scarce a sail spreads its white bosom to the favoring winds. Hark! The sound of mirth breaks through the stillness. It is a vessel from Boston—the owner is the friend of the governor—he is of the right sect—Sullivan has given him permission to speculate upon the wants of the people, and to import flour into Boston. O that we were all democrats—that we might all have monopolies, or all be contented, while we swim in the swift current to destruction.

The city you see before you is New York. The people, as they have nothing else to do, are amusing themselves with burying the bones of the British and Hessians that lay at the Wallabout. While there was any chance of making money, humanity slumbered in their bosoms.

Let us rest ourselves, while I write an epitaph, to place upon the tomb:

We've buried here, with counterfeited moans,
And great parade, a heap of mould'ring bones.
Full many a year beneath the open sky,
Have we permitted them expos'd to lie;
And whether they belong to friends or foes,
No living mortal cares, as no one knows.
But we've assum'd the fact that they were friends,
And now interr'd them to promote our ends
But hush—the fact let no one dare to hint on,
That we have BURIED these, to RAISE old Clinton.

Pursuing our course southward, let us call at New-Jersey.

Why does the boatman cease to sing as usual? The embargo surely does not intercept his business—nothing more certain.—Even the wood-boats that furnish Philadelphia with fuel, are now obliged, contrary to all usage, to obtain a clearance, and pay for a permit to take their wood to market—many who live within ten miles of the city are obliged to go to a port of entry in New-Jersey, perhaps thirty miles, to obtain licence to sail to the city with a load of wood—well may their music be hushed—but their notes will be sounded at next election beyond all question, with the declaration of "go ye unfaithful servants," who have imposed upon us this embargo—go, we have no further use for your services.

But I see a sail gliding sweetly down the Delaware—mirth and glee seem to accompany her crew. Behold her tricoloured streamers how they wanton on the breeze. That vessel belongs to our dear ally the *French* republic—she is a privateer, and is loaded with the choicest products of our country, and is permitted to depart with them "according to law."

Hark—do you hear the tones of distress wafted on the gales from across the sea? Do you behold the columns of smoak and fire that rise to the heavens? The port of Spain, in Trinidad, is laid in ruins by fire—12,000 unfortunate beings are reduced to the utmost misery. An angel of pity has whispered to the chamber of commerce, to send them the present of a cargo of provisions with which our country abounds, to alleviate their sufferings—to preserve them from starvation. O hasten the vessel—blow strong ye winds—let the tide run an unaltering course till the vessel arrives to the relief of the sufferers. Why does it not depart? *Mr. Jefferson has refused the vessel liberty to depart—mark that*—do we embargo humanity? Poor sufferers, a tear of pity is all our government can bestow upon you. The French may depart loaded with provisions to prey upon our inbound commerce—but our own citizens may not even send a present of provisions, to relieve the distressed who have been reduced to misery by the act of providence.

And why do we behold all this confusion in the south? Legislatures are there meeting to suspend the collection of debts, owing to the oppression of the embargo. The judges of Mr. Jefferson's own appointment, are declaring his orders unlawful.

Why does such a gloom pervade the whole interior? The farmers in the old settlements have their barns full of produce rotting on their hands. In the new settlements the farmer has purchased land on credit—his payments are becoming due, money is so scarce that his whole farm, if sacrificed at auction, would hardly produce sufficient to satisfy the first instalment.

Such is the wretched state of our own country—such is the state of our foreign relations. Eight years has modern philosophy reigned in our nation—eight years with an overwhelming majority has Mr. Jefferson and democracy, conducted the affairs of our country. By their fruits shall ye know them.

O wise—energetic—humane—dignified administration.

O prosperous happy people.

It is a melancholy time, let us cheer it by finishing our story.

G. GRUMBLE.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *July 9.*

Intelligence has been received in this city from a respectable commercial house in Madeira, under date of May 26th, stating, that the Spaniards had risen, attacked, and beaten the French army in Spain; and that the British squadron off Cadiz was expected to co-operate with the Spanish fleet in conveying Charles IV. and the royal family to S. America. It was a report current in the British fleet off Lisbon, that the Portuguese squadron, on its voyage to Rio-Janeiro, had captured four Spanish frigates, having on board forty millions of dollars.

Arrived brig Astrea, Cottrill, in 20 days from Point Petre, Guadaloupe. The schr. Milford, sailed the day before for Philadelphic, and spoke her off the capes of Virginia on the 7th inst. Left there June 17th ship Northern Liberties, Clough, to sail in 2 days; brig Aspasia, Foster, the next day, both for New York; brig Aurora, Christian, for do. in 12 days; schr. Hope, in 12 days for do. and several others. At Bassaterre, ship ——, Ledet, for New York.—Passengers, Mr. St. Martine, Mr. Telsey, Mr. Demar, and Mr. Suthra. Flour 45 dollars and scarce, the inhabitants on an allowance of 6 ounces per day. Beef 30 dollars, pork do. fish 12 dollars. In Point Petre bay, was boarded by a British man of war brig and treated politely. The same brig of war boarded the brig Aurora, on her outward passage, two of the men belonging to the Aurora, ran away with the long boat.

Brig Thomas Jefferson, Vanbeuren, of Baltimore, arrived, in 72 days from Leghorn and 42 from Madeira. Left there, ships Jersey, Williams, of New York, detained; Vermont, Lyman, do. loading for England, in 10 days; Aurora, Hall, of Portsmouth, N. H. brig Eliza, Norton, Boston; Violet, Merritt, Gloucester; Alexander, Laughton, Alexandria. Left no American vessels at Madeira. Passengers, Mrs. Masterton, and Mrs. Lasher and child of New York; Mrs. Van Beuren and two children, Baltimore; William Faris and J. Harrod, Newburyport; David Maclure a[illegible] W. Shannon, Philadelphia; Wm. Lee[illegible] jun. Beverly; Stephen Gorman and nephe[illegible] and Washington Alston, Boston; Jo[illegible] Baptist Soffredini, Leghorn. June 30th, [illegible] lat. 32 30, long. 62, spoke brig Pallas, M[illegible] son, nine days from New York for Trinida[illegible] Off Toulon, spoke lord Collingwood's squ[illegible] dron of 11 sail of the line and two frigate[illegible] In lat. 27, long. 61 30, was boarded by t[illegible] Lily sloop of war, from Antigua for En[illegible] land, and was run down by her, carried awa[illegible] her main boom, and treated her very un[illegible] villy. All sorts of colonial produce high[illegible]

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated June 7, to a respectable merchant of this city.

"By the end of this month we shall have no more bread to eat on this Island, except some flour arrives from Europe. The bakers have given notice that their flour will all be expended by the 1st day of July, and there is not a single barrel for sale. Flour for the whites and codfish for the negroes with beef for the soldiers, are so necessary that there is no knowing what may be the consequence of the want of them. A ship arrived yesterday from New York, and a brig from New London—both were boarded in sight of this place by British cruizers but permitted to come in, not having any cargo on board. A little resentment [illegible] sported here by some persons, that had the the power of the Captain General they would [illegible] them back empty as they came; but the C. G. is an exceeding good man, and will not take any measures to widen the breach; he has always shewn every indulgence in favor of the Americans, and I have no doubt will wait patiently the event of your negociations with the European powers."

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

We understand that the information received by the Osage, is by no means satisfactory; that there does not appear either on the part of the English or French governments, any disposition to relax their orders and decrees relative to the trade of this country; that, on the contrary the French government appears to be giving a wider scope to the operation of the measures previously taken by them; and that no step whatever has been taken by the British government, since the return of Mr. Rose, even relative to the affair of the *Chesapeake*.—The information from Paris comes down to the middle of April; and that from London to the middle of May.

It does not appear that there is a disposition on the part either of France or England to go to war with us; but a strong desire by each to embroil us with the other.

(Nat. Intelligencer.)

A London paper of May 14, says—"Accounts reached town yesterday from Oporto to the 3d inst. It is beyond a doubt that we have been grossly deceived with regard to the state of affairs in Portugal. It does not appear that there is any thing like a famine in that country, nor is it true that the Spanish troops at Oporto have been replaced by the French; still it is certain that the Spanish soldiers are commanded by French officers. The commander in chief at Oporto is general Quesnel, who resides in the house of Monteizo d'Almeida. The whole of his staff is composed of French officers. On the first of May he gave a splendid entertainment to the most distinguished persons in the place; but as the general was a bachelor the Portuguese ladies excused themselves of being of the party, and the whole consisted of gentlemen.

"Several articles have risen to an extraordinary price at Oporto and Lisbon. Cotton at the former place is at the rate of 700 rees per pound; at the latter 620. Butter is from 500 to 600 rees per pound. Some time before the last accounts came away, a Russian vessel had arrived at Oporto; on entering the port, she was about to be boarded by a boat full of men, when the captain conceiving them to be pirates, fired at them, and wounded some of the crew. For this act of aggression the vessel was embargoed and the captain made prisoner; he remained in prison when the last advices came away."

It has been said in the New York Citizen, and appears to be admitted in the Albany Register, both democratic papers, that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, some time since received the title of *French Citizen*, from the French government, and reciprocated a complimentary letter on that occasion. What would have been thought and said of distinguished federalists, who should have accepted from the British ministry, a certificate of being enrolled as British subjects?

(Bost. Pal.)

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE,
OF THE REGISTER.

"LONDON, *May* 11, 1808.

"The Osage arrived here on the 4th inst. from France, where she had remained for some time, and we are led to suppose from the tenor of a decree issued at Bayonne by the emperer of France, dated, we believe, the 17th of April, which is more rigorous to neutrals than any former one—that it was probably given to your minister in Paris as an ultimatum, for we now learn the emperor is proceeding to condemn all American vessels and property in any of the ports under his control. He is now engaged in revolutionizing Spain, in order to make that unfortunate country another instrument in his hand towards universal empire. Under such circumstances, we feel confident the people in America will not consider our orders in council, applied to them—from the situation in which we are placed, we must look to our own security—there is not the least inclination on the part of our government to be hostile to America, and although it may be policy not to quarrel with France, we do not see the advantage you are to derive from entirely suspending your intercourse with us; we wish for friendship and amity, and we hope it will always be continued between our two countries. Our friends in Holland dare not write us on any subject with a signature, and we have lately been given to understand they dare not make any remittances, therefore all connexion with the continent of Europe must cease."

That in a crisis like the present, when we are surrounded by dangers, that threaten our very existence as a nation, there should be one individual found in the ranks of federalism languid, inactive, or indifferent, is a subject of deep surprise, and deeper mortification. There are indeed too many who, tho' orthodox in their principles and steadfast in the true faith of federalism, are yet desirous of being thought *moderate* in their sentiments and conduct: who, feeling for the extreme misery brought upon their country by a weak, foolish and dishonest administration of its government, are yet unwilling to exert themselves or sanction the exertions of others in opening the eyes of the people to the delusions of impostors, and redeeming the nation from the ruin and disgrace in which it is now involved. We have often heard men of this description rail at the bitterness of political discussion, and seen them frown upon the most unexceptionable investigation of public men or public measures. Affecting to believe that "men may deceive without fraud, and overturn every thing without violence," they attribute every thing to political ignorance, and nothing to political turpitude. They will not even join in the most dispationate and sober survey of the schemes by which the people of this country have been deluded and imposed upon. They indulge themselves in a sort of undefined hope, that the multitude will at length pause and reflect upon their betrayed and misplaced confidence, and that even demagogues will forsake their impostures, and no longer deceive and delude.

Such expectations can never be the result of reflection; they betray rather a littleness of soul, an anxiety to sacrifice nothing, even for the best interests of the country, a fear of incurring the displeasure of men in power, unworthy of rational, free and independent minds. The people must be undeceived; and this can only be done by a firm, dignified and open investigation of the conduct of their rulers. As to the hope that demagogues may undergo a change, it is fallacious and unreasonable. "Cheats and deceivers never can repent. The fraudulent have no resource but in fraud. They have no other goods in their magazine.—They have no wisdom or virtue in their minds, to which in disappointment concerning the profitable effects of fraud and cunning, they can retreat. The wearing out of an old, serves only to put them upon the invention of a new delusion.

(Balt. Fed. Repub.)

NEUTRAL TRADE.—We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the subsequent proclamation, which was received by the British Packet.—*[N. York pap.*

WHEREAS in the present situation of affairs, it appears to me necessary to authorise the admission of neutral vessels and commodities into this province, under certain regulations. I have therefore, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, thought fit to grant permission to the subjects of all neutral nations to import and brig into the ports of Halifax, Shelburne, Liverpool and Digby, in this province, in neutral ships or vessels, all articles of merchandise allowed to be imported and brought by British subjects in British vessels from foreign countries, by my proclamation dated 4th May last. Also naval stores of all kinds, pot and pearl ashes. And I do hereby order and direct, that all neutrals and neutral shipping, importing and bringing all such goods, wares and merchandize before mentioned into the harbors of this province, shall be allowed to land and sell the same freely and without interruption, subject to the same rules and regulations, and liable to the same duties, which British subjects importing the same articles in British ships are now liable and subject to. And to lade and carry from thence any goods or commodities which may be legally exported by British subjects in British shipping. This proclamation to be in force for four months from the date hereof.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, etc. this 23d of June, 1808.

(Signed) GEORGE PROVOST.

DEATH OF MR. AMES.—It is with great regret we announce the decease of the honoroble FISHER AMES, who died at his seat at Dedham, yesterday morning, at five o'clock.

(Boston pap.)

ASSIZE OF BREAD,
Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	26
4 pound loaf	13
2 pound loaf	6 1-2
1 pound loaf	3

JAMES HARRISS,
Clerk of the Market.

July 12.

MACKARELL.

20 bbls. Spring Mackarell in nice order, and a few casks choice old Port Wine, just received, and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

July 12.

A Third Dividend

IN THE CASE OF JAMES SMITH,

HAS been declared of five per cent, on all claims legally proved, payable by the subscriber at Dumfries, in 30 days from the 30th of June last.

TIMOTHY BRUNDIDGE, *Assignee*
July 12. 3taw3w.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather.

On TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1808,
Will be presented a celebrated COMEDY, *in five acts, called*

THE WEST INDIAN.

(Written by Richard Cumberland, esq.)

Stockwell,	Mr. Warren.
Belcour,	Mr. Wood.
Captain Dudley,	Mr. Briers.
Charles Dudley,	Mr. Cone.
Major O'Flaherty,	Mr. Cross.
Stukely,	Mr. Miller.
Fulmer,	Mr. Blisset.
Varland,	Mr. Francis.
Sailor,	Mr. Seymour.
Servants,	Mast. Harriss, &c.

Lady Rusport,	Mrs. Francis.
Charlotte Rusport,	Mrs. Wood.
Louisa Dudley,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Mrs. Fulmer,	Mrs. Seymour,

To which will be added, a grand pantomimical drama, in two acts, called

LA PEROUSE;
OR,
The Desolate Island.

The Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Decorations entirely new. Scenery painted by Mr. Jefferson. The Music by Morehead and Davey, with orchestra parts by Mr. Reinagle.

EUROPEANS.

La Perouse,	Mr. Jefferson.
Conge (his valet)	Mr. Bray.
Officers,	Mess. Wood, Cone, &c.
Madame Perouse,	Mrs. Jefferson.
The child of Perouse,	Mast. J. Jefferson.

INDIANS.

Kanko (the chief)	Mr. Cross.
Nagaski (the father of Umba)	Mr. Francis.
Petopataw (the brother)	Mr. Miller.
Tetosama,	Mr. Jacobs.
Umba,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Chimpanzee (an animal of the Desolate island)	Mr. Harris.

Prospectus of the Pantomime.

SCENE 1st. The Sea Shore. A violent Storm and Shipwreck. The beach strewed with fragments of a wreck. The Pantomime commences with Perouse's escape from the wreck; he deplores his fate, and frantically draws a dirk to destroy himself; he is disarmed by lightning, addresses himself to Heaven and implores forgiveness; he discovers a store chest thrown on the beach, which supplies his present necessities. Perouse retires to explore a cave, leaving the chest open—during his absence a bear of the island enters, altering the position of Perouse's arrangements, and closing the lid of the chest, retires in search of his prey. Perouse returns, discovers the devastation, is alarmed, supposing it to be done by human beings, arms himself and retires cautiously. Chimpanzee (an animal of the monkey kind) comes from the rocks, jumps into the chest, and regales on the stores; the Bear returns, springs towards him and catches him in his arms. Perouse returns and shoots the Bear, encourages Chimpanzee to come to him, ties his handkerchief round his neck, and leads him by the right of a torch, into the cave.

Scene 2. A Natural Grotto, where the water has made its way through in various directions, and is frozen: the icicles hanging from the top cement the several ores and variegated shells, and form the petrified arches. Perouse enters with Chimpanzee, ties him to a part of the grotto, and retires for the purpose of bringing the remains of the wreck. Chimpanzee releases himself, and running to the trunk, accidentally fires one of the pistols. Perouse returns alarmed, discovers the mischief, corrects the animal, and makes him understand that he is in want of water to drink, for which they leave the Grotto.

Scene 3, The Beach as before. A Canoe seen at a distance; it approaches the shore; the Indians land; are astonished at the appearance of the wreck. The roaring of wild beasts is heard—they prepare their bows and arrows, and commence the hunt.

Scene 4. A Landscape. A number of wild berries are seen. Perouse pulls a bunch, and is about to eat them; the monkey informs him they are poison; Perouse gratefully caresses him, and they depart in search of a spring.

Scene 7. The Beach as before. The savages are discovered round a fire; they observe Perouse approaching, and retire in ambush to attack him. Umba, an Indian female, struck with the appearance of Perouse, determines to save his life by her interference. Perouse advances with caution; the savages spring upon him, when Umba rushes from her retreat, interposes her body between the arrows of the Indians and Perouse; at her entreaty they place their bows and arrows on the ground. Perouse, rejoiced to find them pacifically inclined, follows their example, and makes friendly advances, which are received with admiration by Umba; he then presents her with his watch, ring and hat: the savages are pleased and surprised Kanko, their chief, struck with the appearance of the gun is excited by curiosity to examine it. Perouse, alarmed, snatches it from him; the Indians assume their attitude of defence, but by the intercession of Umba, peace is again restored. The Indians place Perouse's hat upon a spear, and joyfully dance round it. Umba offers to shew Perouse the situation of the island, which he accepts, and they retire. Kanko (the lover of Umba) immediately becomes jealous, and determines to destroy Perouse by poisoned berries—he consults Umba's father and brother on the means to which they agree—Perouse and Umba return: Kanko accuses Perouse of treachery; alarmed at his situation, he requests Umba to return to her lover. Kanko presents the poisoned berries to Perouse and entreats him to eat. Perouse shews them to Umba and informs her how he came by them. She furiously reproves Kanko for his treachery, and falls on the neck of Perouse. Kanko retires chagrined at being foiled in his attempts on Perouse's life. Umba becomes enamored of Perouse; he informs her that he is already married, and shews her the picture of his wife.

The Indians prepare to depart. Kanko seizes Umba to force her to the canoe; she clings to Perouse, who, to convince the Indians that he wishes for their departure, joins their hands. Umba disdainfully throws Kanko from her, and runs away; the Indians take the alarm and pursue her. Perouse seizes his gun to save Umba from the fury of their revenge; fires amongst them, and runs to her assistance. The monkey, hearing the report of a gun, comes from the cave with a lighted torch; seeing the danger drops it, and climbs up a rock. Umba enters, snatches up the lighted torch, and runs into the cave to escape the fury of her pursuers.—Kanko enters in pursuit of her, prepares his spear to stab Perouse, who now enters, encountering the whole party of Indians; they press upon him, and overcome him. Kanko wounds him in the side with a poisoned spear. The savages retire to their canoe. Chimpanzee descends from the rock, discovers the wound in Perouse's side, and sucks the poison from the wound. Perouse recovers. Umba now comes from the cave. Perouse avoids her; she requests to become his slave, which he refuses; in despair she plucks the poisoned berries, determined to destroy herself, which Perouse prevents—he shews her the wound in his side. Umba runs for a leaf to heal the wound; the monkey returns with a loaded gun to Perouse—Umba pursued by a Bear, which Perouse shoots. She then binds up his wounds, and they retire to the Grotto.

Act 2d commences with the arrival of Madame Perouse on the island. Scene 2. The Grotto. Conge, a servant of Perouse, met by Chimpanzee Madame Perouse enters the grotto with her child; discovers a map of the island, drawn by Perouse, with directions to the hut which he has built. Their departure in search of it.

Scene 4, Grove. The savages return—discover Madame Perouse, her child and servant in search of the hut, and seize them.—Madame Perouse makes her escape. The Indians attempt to murder the child, but are prevented by Chimpanzee.

Scene 5, Perouse's Hut, with a Drawbridge leading to it. Chimpanzee escapes with the child. Madam Perouse, pursued by the Indians, is rescued by Perouse.

Scene 6. Grove. Canko enraged; Conge deceives the Indians; makes his escape; they pursue. Scene 7. The interior of Perouse's hut. Madam Perouse's recovery—Umba's jealousy and despair; her enraged departure. Scene 8. The mountainous country. Umba meditating revenge. Kanko attempts her life; he relents—they plan the struction of Perouse; she describes the use of the pistol; they retire to effect their purpose. Scene 9. The interior of the hut—The child asleep, guarded by Chimpanzee. Perouse and Madame taken by the Indians.—Scene 10. The Rocks. A party of marines in search of Perouse, are met by Conge.—They depart to rescue his master.

Scene the last. Perouse tied to the stake. The Indians prepare to destroy him. Madame Perouse refuses the proffered love of Kanko, who immediately fires the faggots. Chimpanzee releases the hand of Perouse, places a pistol in it, with which he shoots Kanko. Chimpanzee pursued by the Indians, escapes with the child, and the triumph of Perouse and his party over the savages.

On Thursday, the Comedy of *Cure for the Heart Ache*, with (by particular desire) *Of Age to-morrow.*

*** *The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.*

††† *Admittance—Box, One Dollar—Pitt, Seventy-Five Cents—Gallery, Fifty Cents.*

‡‡‡ *Box Tickets to be had at the Bar of Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.*

There is no new thing under the Sun.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11, 1808.

GRAY and HAMILTON, Tailors, Royal-street; beg leave to inform the public, that by mutual consent they have dissolved partnership, and have exchanged receipts from all claims on each other after the aforesaid date.

N. B. The aforesaid GRAY will continue to carry on his business in all its various branches on Royal-street; the greatest attention will be paid to the orders of Ladies and Gentlemen who may honour him with their patronage.

Those Ladeis and Gentlemen who were disappointed during my absence, may depend that every article specified in the former advertisement, will be made in the compleatest London Fashion, and truly ornamented with wisdom, strength and beauty.

July 12. 6t

Young Hyson Tea, Manufactured Tobacco, &c. &c.

10 qr. chests young Hyson Tea,
First quality Chewing Tobacco,
Common do. from the manufactories at Richmond, in whole and half kegs; warranted,
Mess Beef, in whole and half barrels—which will be sold low to close sales,
7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 14 English Crown Glass, in half boxes,
50 hhds. retailing Molasses,
A few hhds. well flavored Jamaica Spirits,
New-England Rum, in hogsheads.
10 hhds. good Sugars, &c.

For sale, on moderate terms, by

John & Thomas Vowell.

July 11. co6t

TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to *Philip Triplett.*

Edmund Denney.

July 11. eod

Five Dollars *Reward.*

Ran away from the subscriber about five weeks since, an apprentice to the chair-making business, named *GEORGE GREEN*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high.—The above reward will be paid for delivering him to his master.

Ephraim Evans.

All persons are cautioned against harbering or employing said boy, at their peril.

July 11. law3t

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 1, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speeck, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance han the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will countract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harnessmaker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Patent Shot, &c.

8 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7

15 hogsheads brown Sugars.

2000 lbs. green Coffee.

Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.

Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15

BANK of ALEXANDRIA, July 4th, 1808

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 7th inst.

By order of the President and Directos.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier*

8w

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with her first child. Terms cash. She will not be sold out of the neighborhood.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 7. tf

Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders in the Potomac Company are hereby notified, that an annual meeting of the said Company will be held, according to law, at *Gadsby's* tavern, in Alexandria, on MONDAY, the first day of August next, when the proceedings of the Board of Directors, with a sketch of the Treasurer's receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be submitted to their consideration

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,

TREASURER.

George-Town, July 4. dtisaug

For Sale,

An elegant COACHEE, with *Patent Curtains.* It will serve either as a summer or a winter carriage—Also, *Plated Harness* for two horses. The carriage was built in Philadelphia, is in excellent order and has been very little used.

Likewise, a pair of handsome HORSES—To be seen at the next stable to the Washington tavern, in Pitt-street.

July 5.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has received in addition to his former stock,*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Buscllos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, *dipt* and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &C.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)